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SECTION III from LAMB'S SECTIONAL HISTORICAL ATLAS of NEW YORK STATE

By

WALLACE LAMB, Ed. D.

Superintendent of Schools

Hicksville, New York

Edited by

H. ROBINSON SHIPHERD, Ph.D., Litt.D.

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ORIGINAL SKETCHES

By

ALBERT SWAY

Member of Society of American Graphic Artists

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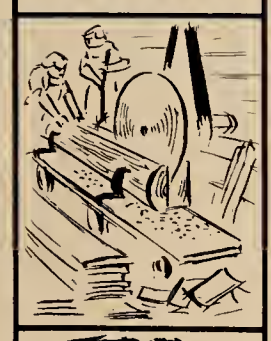
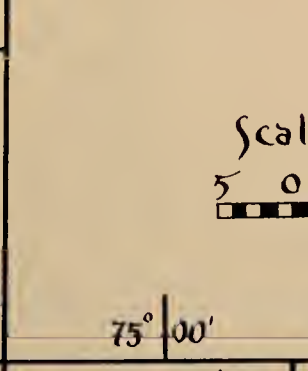
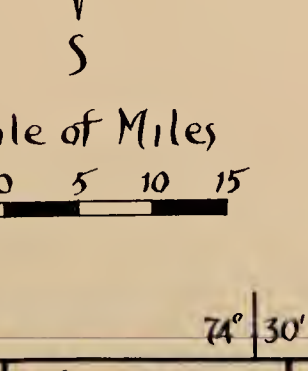
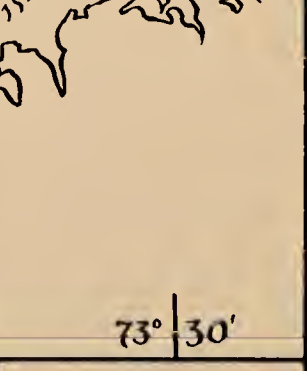
MID-HUDSON AREA









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INTRODUCTION

This is a short history on one of the great economic units of New York State. It was written to make easier the task of teachers of local history who are confronted by the lack of teaching materials in readily available and readable form; it also should increase the understanding, and inspire the interest of the pupils. Its purpose is to relate clearly and concisely the main events and forces which have made this Area what it is today. It sifts from hundreds of historical source materials the facts and trends that matter most. It serves as a starting point for any person who desires to delve more deeply into the history of the Area. The author is deeply indebted to the New York State Department of Commerce for the facts and figures necessary to analyze recent economic development.

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TRAVEL IN THE LATE 1600's

Rev. John Throckmorton on His Way to Throggs Neck
Seeking a Haven for Religious Freedom

CHAPTER I

Settlement

Here is one of the most diversified economic areas in New York State; its industrial cities, its rich farmlands, and the popular vacation lands in the Catskills have made possible a well-rounded economic development that few other Areas possess. On these sound economic foundations there has developed a social and political history that has been essentially conservative. Yet this Area has its own distinctive personality, because it is a land of legend; Rip Van Winkle is only one of many characters who have imparted a peculiar fascination to its rocks, rills, and rivers.

Much of the importance of the Mid-Hudson Area is due to its location across the main routes of travel and commerce that connect New York City with the interior of the continent. It is the only Area in New York State that borders on four other states: Connecticut and Massachusetts on the east and New Jersey and Pennsylvania on the southwest. It consists of the seven counties of Columbia, Dutchess, Greene, Orange, Putnam, Sullivan, and Ulster, which vary greatly among themselves in size, population, and geographic features. The population of Sullivan County is less than one-fourth as dense as that of Orange County. One-third of the people in the Area live in its seven cities, and one-eighth live on farms. The population increased 8.5 per cent between 1940 and 1950. The counties of Dutchess, Orange, and Ulster are among the oldest in the state, and were organized by the English government in 1683; all three were named for royalty. Columbia County, created in 1786, was given that name because of its popularity at that time.

The Palatines Working at Production of Naval Stores

Greene County was organized in 1800, Sullivan County in 1809, and Putnam County in 1812; all three were named in honor of American generals who were prominent in the Revolution.

Many[1] settlements were made in the Mid-Hudson Area very early. The Indians who lived there were comparatively peaceful; and the Hudson River provided the easiest possible means of travel available to 17th-century Americans. Some of the earliest settlements had but a fleeting existence, but others survived.

Adriaen Van der Donck, one of the most prominent Dutch pioneers, decided to plant a colony at Catskill in 1643; but he was prevented by Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, who claimed it as part of his huge patroonship of Rensselaerwyck. This led Van der Donck to seek a patroonship of his own, which he obtained in 1646 in the Yonkers section of Westchester County. Other Dutch leaders were eager to settle at Catskill, but Van Rensselaer's claims proved for some time to be an insurmountable obstacle.

The first really successful settlement in the Mid-Hudson Area was made at the Esopus in the section around Kingston in Ulster County. Thomas Chambers came here from Rensselaerwyck in 1652, and by 1658 the population had grown to seventy or eighty colonists. The settlement was then menaced by Indians, and an appeal was sent to Governor Stuyvesant for soldiers. He persuaded the settlers to gather in a fort, and left a garrison to protect them. The difficulties the settlement had with the Indians were mostly the fault of the Dutch. In 1659 some of the settlers fired their guns into a group of Indians who were husking corn on Chambers' farm and carousing, and Stuyvesant felt compelled to send two hundred soldiers to defend the colony. In 1660 the Dutch seized twelve Indians and consigned them to virtual slavery in Curacao, and thus added fuel to the flames. In 1661 the village of Kingston was incorporated under the name Wiltwyck, and two years later a new village was established, but the stupidity of the Dutch in dealing with the Indians made Dutch tenure in the section around the Esopus uncertain. In June 1663 the Indians suddenly struck back at the Dutch; they destroyed the new village, and wrought considerable damage at Wiltwyck. Then the Dutch sent out several expeditions to subdue the Indians. Eventually peace was made in 1664, and Kingston became the most important settlement between New Amsterdam (New York City) and Fort Orange (Albany). Farmers prospered here because the soil around Esopus Creek and other creeks nearby produced large yields of high-grade wheat. Kingston also presented possibilities to those who were interested in trade, because it was located at a junction point on the great Indian trail along the west side of the Hudson; here the trail branched off toward the Schoharie Valley and thence to the Mohawk; here also were other easy routes to the interior.

Other permanent settlements followed slowly. Poughkeepsie, which today is the largest city in the Mid-Hudson Area, was settled in 1698; Newburgh was settled in 1708, and Germantown in 1710. Poughkeepsie was a Dutch settlement, but both Newburgh and Germantown were settled mainly by Germans who migrated from the Rhinish Palatinate and as a result were called Palatines.

The Palatines were an unfortunate people whose farms and homes in Germany had been laid waste by a succession of armies. So poor and hopeless were they that they agreed to their transportation across the Atlantic to produce naval stores for the British government. The British agreed to pay the cost of the trip and of the naval-supplies project, and to maintain the workers and their families until the project should begin to show a profit, which could not happen for at least two years because of the methods used to extract tar from the trees.

The first Palatines reached Newburgh (Quassaick) in 1709, but most of them arrived in the Hudson Valley in June 1710, too late to begin operations that year. Eventually settlements for them were established on both sides of the Hudson. British Governor Hunter decided that no satisfactory crown land was available for the Palatines, so he purchased 4,000 acres of land in the Germantown region (in Columbia County) from Robert Livingston, who had been granted a manorial estate there.

*1 Footnote #1 — Compared to the rest of the state.

This purchase was probably a mistake, because of the relative scarcity of pine trees. Probably Livingston's main interest in the settlers was to sell them all that he could produce at his mill and his brew house. Huts were built for the Palatines, and a subsistance allowance was fixed for both adults and children.

The British government realized that the expense would be considerable for at least two years, but it anticipated 30,000 barrels of tar each year beginning with 1713. If the Palatines were allowed to keep half for their subsistence, it was expected that the cost of the project would be repaid in about six years. But the entire project was badly managed, and the Palatines had many grievances. About 100,000 trees were prepared in early 1711; then coopers made barrels, pots were made ready, and roads were built to transport the tar to the river by the fall of 1712; but then the entire project collapsed.

The Palatines disliked their location, declared that the British had not kept their promises, objected to their status of virtual slavery, and protested so violently that Governor Hunter was compelled to disarm them. Several hundred of them migrated to the fertile lands of the Schoharie Valley, which they said had been promised to them. By 1714 a majority of them had left for Schoharie and other locations. Those that remained were resentful, and forced to shift for themselves.

Settlements along the Delaware River were stimulated by discoveries of copper that were made by the Dutch in the Minisink region during the latter half of the 17th century. Huguenots from Kingston began moving into the Delaware Valley about 1690. For some time the boundary between New York and New Jersey was in dispute; Orange County officials frequently were beaten, insulted, and thrown into New Jersey jails, and settlers from New Jersey insisted on the Minisink lands for themselves. As late as 1753 there were still "great and continuous quarrels" over the boundary.

Most of Sullivan County was included in the Hardenburgh patent, north of the Minisink patent. This belonged to Major Johannes Hardenburgh, a Kingston merchant, and his associates after 1708 when they purchased this enormous tract from the Indians. Many of Sullivan County's early settlements were made by Germans; they settled **Manakating** in 1700, Neversink in 1743, and the communities of Cochecton, Fallsburgh, Forestburgh, and Lumberland in 1775. Liberty was settled by Stephen Russell in 1793.

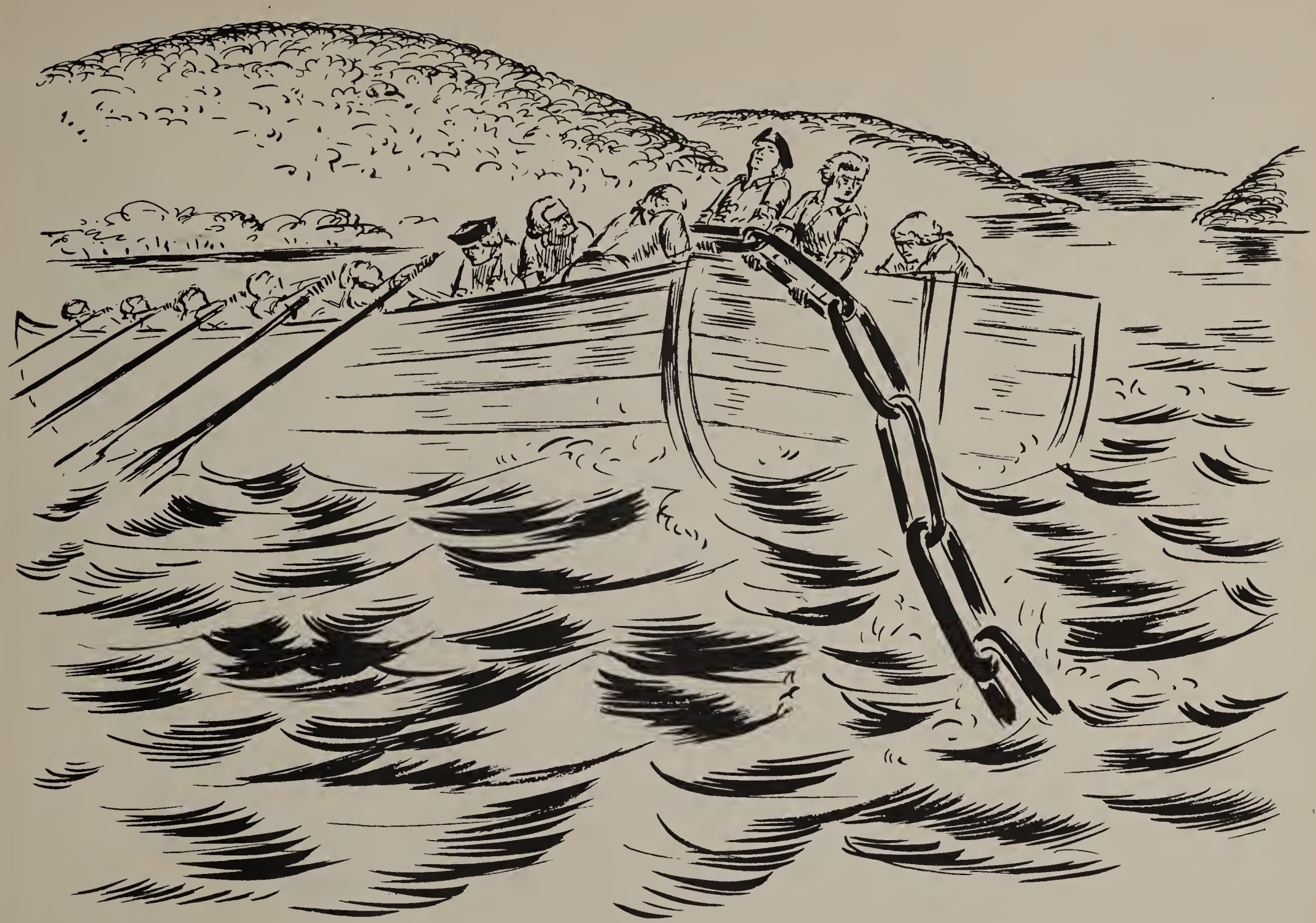
The French were also important in the settlement of the Mid-Hudson Area. They were largely Huguenots, whose main interest was to find religious liberty. Many of them settled in Newburgh, Kingston, and New Paltz[2], which is in the beautiful Wallkill Valley of Ulster County. For many years New Paltz was a French community in a British colony; French was the only language spoken there until 1750; when the inhabitants decided on another language they selected Dutch rather than English. Some of the stone houses they erected still remain.

*2 Footnote #2 — Huguenot Street in New Paltz gets its name from these early settlers.

The presence of the Iroquois along the Mohawk and the fighting that occurred during the four French and Indian Wars discouraged much settlement north and west of the Mid-Hudson Area, and at the same time stimulated settlement within it. Ulster County in particular experienced a phenomenal growth between 1749 and 1771. Farms and hamlets were located along all the important river valleys; by 1763 there was a narrow ribbon of farms along both sides of the Hudson as far north as Albany. All these settlers lived under the British flag, but so numerous were the Dutch, the Germans, and the French that the population was strongly cosmopolitan in nationality, language, and social customs.

Much of the farming and industrial activity carried on in the Mid-Hudson Area before the Revolution was for the purpose of meeting family and community needs. Whenever there was an agricultural surplus for export outside of the Area it consisted generally of wheat, corn, oats, rye, and other kinds of grain. Occasionally the sawmills at the waterfalls produced lumber that was shipped down the rivers to the older and larger settlements.

The most important single industrial activity that distinguished the Area at this time was the production of iron. The manufacture of iron became important at Wawayanda in western Orange County in the 1740's. Here a plating forge was erected that operated with a tilt hammer; but it



Stretching the Defense Chain Across the Hudson

Martha Washington Planning Her Garden at the General's Headquarters in Newburgh

could not be used after the British Parliament passed the Iron Act of 1749, which forbade such operations. Yet this same legislation encouraged the production of pig and bar iron. The center of iron production during the 1750's was at Ancram in Livingston Manor, in the southeastern section of Columbia County. Between 1750 and 1756 the ore that came from Robert Livingston's mine produced 2,016 tons of pig iron and 1,302 tons of bar iron.

Peter Hasenclever came to our country from Germany in 1764 to manufacture iron. He immediately began operations in Orange County, and also in Morris County, New Jersey. Within four years he had four blast furnaces and twelve forges, and was exporting to England a high-grade product. But after spending a hundred thousand pounds in this country he became bankrupt, due — according to him — to the dishonesty of his partners in England. He returned to Europe in 1773, but the iron works he had started continued in operation, and during the Revolution were of great value.

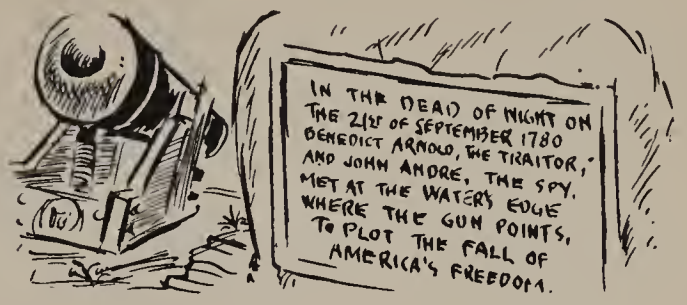
CHAPTER II

Revolution and Aftermath

During this war the Mid-Hudson Area was spared most of the suffering and hardships associated with military campaigns; the only actual fighting that occurred here was sporadic. On October 17, 1777, Kingston was attacked by a British fleet and a force of Hessian troops under Vaughan. The Ulster County settlers were powerless to resist, and their homes and barns were burned by the enemy. On July 20, 1779, Minisink was attacked by Indians in reprisal for American attacks against the Onondagas; the main battles were fought farther north and west. Yet for reasons of geography the Area dominated the military strategy of the state during the latter part of the war.

The great American fortress of West Point in Orange County guarded the Hudson. From the high cliffs its guns threatened destruction to any ships the British could send up the river from their great base at New York City. Directly under the American guns any enemy ship would have to alter its course because of the right-angle turn in the river, and thus would lose speed before striking the iron chain the Americans had erected across it. Furthermore, guns fired from such ships could not cause any damage to the fort, and the capture of the fort itself by the British was almost impossible. The best chance the British had to secure possession of West Point was through the treachery of Benedict Arnold.

Arnold was at his best as a leader of troops on the battlefield. At the beginning of the war he had led an American force on an incredible journey from the Maine coast to Quebec through a wilderness where no white man had passed before; and but for very bad luck he would have captured that great Canadian fortress. By building an American fleet on Lake Champlain in 1776 he had held back the Burgoyne campaign for a whole year. Then in 1777 he, more than anyone else, had made possible the great American victory on the battlefields of Saratoga that made possible our independence.


IN THE DEAD OF NIGHT ON
THE 21ST OF SEPTEMBER 1780
BENEDICT ARNOLD, THE TRAITOR,
AND JOHN ANDRE, THE SPY,
MET AT THE WATERS EDGE
WHERE THE GUN POINTS,
TO PLOT THE FALL OF
AMERICA'S FREEDOM.

Yet Arnold had another side. He lacked Washington's strength of character. He brooded when Congress failed to heed him, and was bitter when incompetent generals like Gates were placed above him. He lost interest in the war with Britain, because he felt that the French alliance that followed the Battle of Saratoga made our young nation merely a tail to the kite of France; if we were to be dominated by either European power, he preferred that it should not be France. He was vain, and loved expensive living; he also married an extravagant wife, and eventually he was up to his ears in debt.

During the summer of 1779 Arnold began treasonable negotiations with the British. In 1780 he managed to be appointed commander of the fortress of West Point. He then arranged with the British Major John André for its surrender in return for the sum of twenty thousand pounds. André was captured, however, and the plot exposed. Arnold was at his headquarters at West Point when he found out that he had been discovered. He immediately fled to a British warship, and spent the remainder of the Revolution in the service of the enemy. The discovery of Arnold's treason was of immense importance to the American cause;

if West Point had fallen, the great British armies from New York City could have moved up the Hudson unopposed, and conceivably might have prevented our independence. Such was the strategic importance of Orange County that General Washington was in this area much of the time, and his headquarters were at Newburgh from March 31, 1782, until peace was declared in 1783.

The Mid-Hudson Area also played an important part in the political life of the new state. Kingston, in Ulster County, was the first state capital. Here the first state constitution was proclaimed in April 1777, and here George Clinton, the first Governor, was installed in July 1777. Here also the first state legislature met in September 1777, but the destruction of Kingston by the British in October 1777 forced the government to flee to Old Hurley. In January 1778 the legislature reorganized at Poughkeepsie in Dutchess County. During the remainder of the war the legislature met seven times at Poughkeepsie, three times at Kingston, and only twice outside the Area (at Albany). After the war the center of state government shifted irregularly between New York City, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, and Albany. It was at Poughkeepsie in 1788, however, that New York State ratified the Federal Constitution.

One of the most interesting developments in the Mid-Hudson Area after the Revolution was the settlement of Hudson, in Columbia County. It was settled in 1783 by thirty Quakers from Nantucket, who came there for the purpose of setting up a base for whaling. The idea of establishing a deep-sea industry so far inland seems fantastic, but Hudson prospered greatly. In 1785, only two years after it was born, Hudson was chartered as a city — the third oldest in the entire state. By 1788 it was bustling with busy wharves, large warehouses, and the construction of ships. By 1800, only seventeen years after its settlement, it had a population of about 5,000.

The boundary between New York State and Massachusetts remained a bone of contention. Settlers from both states tried to dispossess rival claimants to the lands that were in dispute. Livingston's manorial holdings in Columbia County were bitterly contended; there were frequent clashes, with resultant bloodshed and death, and in 1791 the county sheriff lost his life to an armed mob. At the end of the century the situation continued to be turbulent.

Half a century later, Massachusetts was ready to cede some of its lands and citizens to New York State. To reach a small section of Massachusetts known as the Boston Corner, it was necessary to pass through either New York State or Connecticut. Thus, a law officer could not take a prisoner out of Boston Corner without passing out of the State of Massachusetts and losing his authority and, of course, his prisoner. Naturally, the area became a hideout and gathering place for all kinds of lawless characters. In May 1853, the legislature of both New York State and Massachusetts acted to make the Boston Corner a part of New York State. Then in January 1855, the Congress of the United States ratified the agreement which made a lawless section of Massachusetts a respected part of the town of Ancram as it is today.

CHAPTER III

Transportation

Meanwhile various improvements were being made in transportation. Land routes were needed to supplement the waterways. The first stage line of importance in New York State was established in 1785 to connect New York City with Albany along the east side of the Hudson. The promoters were three tavern keepers: Talmadge Hall of New York City, Isaac Van Wyck of Fishkill in Dutchess County, and John Kinney of Kinderhook in Columbia County. They were given monopoly rights for a period of ten years by the state legislature.

Turnpikes branched in all directions. The Farmer's Turnpike connecting Albany and Hudson on the east side of the Hudson River joined with the road of the Highland Turnpike Company which connected Hudson with New York City to form the famous old New York and Albany Post Road. The Albany and Greene Turnpike was built down the west side of the Hudson to Catskill; from Catskill another route led over the Schoharie Turnpike and through Schoharie to Canajoharie in the Mohawk Valley, thus providing a short cut to the West.

The Burning of Kingston During the Revolution

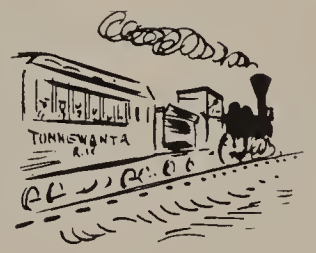
An Early Woolen Factory

Still another route from Catskill was over the Susquehanna Turnpike to Unadilla, and later to Bainbridge and Ithaca. Even more important than these Catskill routes was the Newburgh and Cochecton Turnpike, which led from the Orange County community through northeastern Pennsylvania by the Cochecton and Great Bend Turnpike, and into western New York by the Great Bend and Bath Turnpike. This route was interlaced with most of the other great western turnpikes. The city of Kingston also dreamed of turnpikes, and raised large sums of money to promote them, but for a variety of reasons they did not materialize. The city of Hudson had two turnpikes facing New England: the Union Turnpike led from Hudson in a northeasterly direction to Lebanon Springs, while the Columbia Turnpike ran eastward to the Massachusetts line on the road to Hartford, Connecticut. Poughkeepsie also had a turnpike stretching eastward, the Dutchess Turnpike, which ran toward Litchfield, Connecticut.

Meanwhile, Robert Livingston of Columbia County was becoming interested in the prospects of steam navigation. In 1798 he secured from the New York State Legislature the exclusive right to operate steamboats on all the waterways of the state. In 1801 he met Robert Fulton, and soon took him into partnership. They built a steamboat, called the *Clermont* in honor of the community where Livingston lived; Livingston supplied the money, while Fulton provided the necessary inventive genius. Other steamboats had been built before, but this was the first successful one.

The *Clermont* was a fantastic-looking boat, with smoke and fire belching from its black smokestack, with sails rising far above the stack both fore and aft. People as well as horses were frightened by the appearance of this river monster. It made its first trip from New York City to Albany in August, 1807. It left New York on a Monday afternoon, and arrived at Clermont in Columbia County twenty-four hours later. After remaining at Clermont overnight it continued on to Albany on Wednesday. The entire trip of 150 miles was made in thirty-two hours, at a speed of slightly less than five miles per hour. The practicability of steam navigation had been demonstrated. Livingston's monopoly over the use of steamboats in New York State, which he later shared with Robert Fulton, continued even after the death of both partners, until it was declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court in the case of Gibbons v. Ogden in 1824.

The Mid-Hudson Area played an important part in the development of the state's canal system. The Delaware and Hudson Canal was begun in 1825 and completed in 1829. It was one of only two canals of importance in New York State that were built with private funds, and connected Kingston in Ulster County with the coal fields of Pennsylvania. From Kingston the route went up the Wallkill Valley, across Manakating in southeastern Sullivan County, then along the northern bank of the Delaware River to the Minisink Ford, and eventually to Honesdale, Pennsylvania. From Honesdale a railroad ran to the anthracite mines at Carbondale, Pennsylvania. The canal was 108 miles long, and averaged about one lock per mile. From Kingston the barges of coal[3] were towed up the Hudson toward Albany or down the river to New York City. This canal made Kingston an important river port, and stimulated the development of many other communities, particularly Port Jervis.



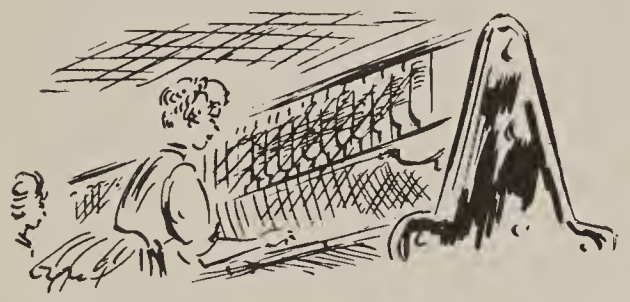
Railroads also played an important part in the development of the Mid-Hudson Area. Through it on both sides of the Hudson ran the various lines that eventually became the main artery of the New York Central System. Through its southeastern corner ran the main line of the Erie; and through it also ran part of the Delaware and Hudson. The history of these railroads is related in detail in the stories of other Areas.

*3 Footnote #3 — Coal was also shipped by barge across the Hudson to Rhinecliff, transferred to freight cars, and carried by train to Hartford and New England.

CHAPTER IV

Early Industry

The textile industry became of great importance during the early 19th century. Various inventions stimulated its development; among these a wool-carding machine was invented by Benjamin Bruce and Nicholas Bennett, who lived in the Shaker Community at Mount Lebanon in Columbia County. The manufacture of this machine was an important industry in that village for many years.



In 1809 two cotton mills were established in the Area; one at Pleasant Valley near Poughkeepsie in Dutchess County, and the other by the Columbia Manufacturing Society at Columbiaville, near Hudson in Columbia County. During this year also calico printing was started at Pleasant Valley by Daniel Dean. In 1811 Peter Schenck set up a woolen mill at Glenham in Dutchess County; soon after, he joined with John Jacob Astor and a group of New York City financiers to organize the Matteawan Manufacturing Company. Various other woolen mills were erected in Dutchess County by 1815. At about the same time a shearing machine was invented by Eleanor Hovey and manufactured at New Lebanon; it could finish a yard of cloth per minute, and greatly stimulated the textile industry.

One of the better known establishments in 1815 was the Eagle Factory of Poughkeepsie, which offered to "furnish cotton yarn for forty looms during the season which they wished to put out to weave at liberal prices." Its production was stimulated by the War of 1812, which cut off the importation of cloth from England, and the industry continued to expand after hostilities ceased.

In 1819 John Given erected a cotton mill at Wappingers Falls in the southwestern corner of Dutchess County, and a year later purchased, with an associate, another mill at Pleasant Valley in the same county. New mills also were begun at Kinderhook and at Stockport in Columbia County. In 1820 Dutchess County alone had 117 carding machines in operation. In 1822 the manufacture of textile machinery was begun at Matteawan (Beacon) in the southwestern corner of Dutchess County. The industry also began to develop on the western side of the Hudson. In 1823 the Franklin Company was established at Walden, in Orange County, by Jesse Scofield and Dr. Capron, for the manufacture of woolen goods. In 1831 Peter Schenck's Glenham Company had 130 employees. There was only one other concern in the entire state to report more employees in a woolen factory and it produced woolen goods worth $145,000, leading all other factories in the state. In 1840 Dutchess County led the entire state in the production of woolen goods, even though it had only six mills. Orange County, with thirteen mills, ranked third, following Oneida.

During the 1830's residents of both Dutchess and Orange counties became interested in making silk. In 1835 Gamaliel Gay of Poughkeepsie patented improved devices for reeling silk, and a power loom with increased efficiency. The Poughkeepsie Silk Company erected a large factory to manufacture silk that had been produced on nearby farms it had purchased; it was just getting started when the Panic of 1837 forced it to suspend operations. Poughkeepsie was also of importance about this time in the making of carpets; in 1836 Henry Winfield's Ingrain Carpet Factory turned out about 100,000 yards.

The iron industry, which had become important in the Mid-Hudson Area in colonial times, continued to be of importance in the 19th century. The main source of supply was Orange County, though Columbia and Dutchess Counties also had mines. The Ulster Iron Works, in Ulster County, was prominent in the development of iron-making methods.

Tanning Becomes an Important Industry in New York State

Vassar College in its Early Days

The tanning industry imparted a distinctive flavor to the Mid-Hudson Area. Extensive hemlock forests in the Catskills made New York the leading leather-manufacturing state in the nation in the 1840's. Soon after the War of 1812 the New York Tannery Company established a plant at Hunter, in Greene County, and sold its first leather in 1818. Other large tanneries were erected soon throughout the Catskills; the greatest of these was established by Zadock Pratt in the Prattsville section of Greene County; eventually it became the largest tannery in the world. During a period of twenty years Pratt stripped a section of hemlock forest about ten miles square. As the trees were felled the hemlock bark would be pried loose in four-foot strips. After it had dried the bark would be taken to the tannery, ground to a powder, and mixed with water to make the tanning fluid. Pratt's tannery had more than 300 vats, which consumed 6,000 cords of hemlock bark and 1,500 cords of wood per year. Hides were brought from South America as well as from other parts of the United States. During a twenty-year period Pratt employed 30,000 men, and tanned 6,000 sides of leather per year. In 1850 the Catskills alone produced one-third of all the sole leather made in the United States. This abundance of leather provided a great stimulus to the establishment of leather-goods industries in New York City and elsewhere.

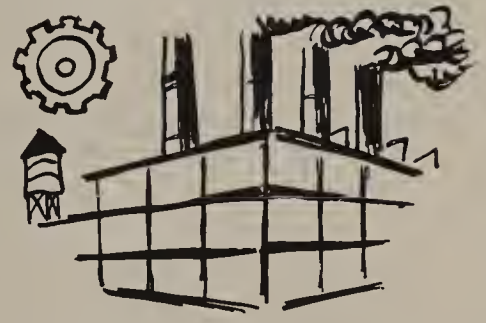
Many communities had industries that imparted a local flavor. Newburgh was an important lumber town. Hudson, which had first turned to whaling, now turned to the manufacture of beer and liquors. All parts of the Mid-Hudson Area had some industry.

CHAPTER V

Modern Times

As industry developed the population grew; during the 1940's it passed the half-million mark. In 1950 more than 150,000 lived in Orange, the most populous county, which reported a density of 182 per square mile; Dutchess County was second, with 137,000; Ulster third with 93,000, Columbia fourth with 43,000, Sullivan fifth with 41,000, Greene sixth with 29,000, and Putnam last with only 19,000. Sullivan has the least density, with 41 persons per square mile.

The largest city in the Area in 1950 was Poughkeepsie, with 40,975 people; the next largest communities were Newburgh with 31,924, Kingston with 28,860, Middletown with 22,565, Beacon with 14,110, Hudson with 11,656, and Port Jervis with 9,348.



The economic pattern varies widely throughout the Area. Columbia, Dutchess, Orange, and Ulster counties are fairly well industrialized, with one-fourth to one-third of their workers engaged in manufacturing. Sullivan and Putnam counties are among the least industrialized in the state.

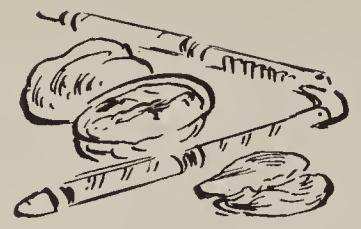
In 1947 there were 852 manufacturing establishments in the seven counties that comprise the Mid-Hudson Area. They employed nearly 43,000 workers, and added nearly a fifth of a billion dollars in value to the goods they manufactured. The largest

number of workers, about one-fifth, make wearing apparel; Orange, Dutchess, and Ulster counties are all important in this field. Kingston has three large concerns, each of them employing 220 or more workers, that make shirts. One large firm in Newburgh makes work pants and overalls; one in Middletown makes slips and blouses; one in Walden makes women's underwear and blouses; one in Catskill makes women's slips and gowns and men's and boys' polo shirts; and one in Poughkeepsie makes women's underwear and blouses.

The second largest number of workers in 1947 were employed in making machinery, largely in Dutchess County. Two nationally-known firms at Poughkeepsie are International Business Machines, which makes electric typewriters, and the Delaval Separator Company, which manufactures milking machines, cream separators, and centrifugal and purifier machines. Other large firms here make ball bearings, sound-on-film recorders, and recording equipment. Ice- and coal-handling machinery is made at Hudson; valves and fittings at Coxsackie, in Greene County; hacksaw blades and lawnmowing machines at Middletown; and hydraulic cylinders, automatic cylinders, and valves at Kingston.

The third largest group of workers in 1947, close behind the machinery makers, was engaged in textiles manufacture. Textile mills constitute the most important source of factory employment in both Columbia and Orange counties. Other large companies scattered through the Area make a variety of other goods. Firms at Hudson make women's handbags, paper matches, Portland cement, and mining and grinding gypsum. Factories at Poughkeepsie make cigars, women's handbags, and paper boxes, and do printing and lithography. A factory at Beacon makes upholstered furniture. A Catskill firm makes Portland cement. Newburgh firms produce plastic handbags, carpets, and tile flooring. A factory at Port Jervis makes glass; and a firm at Middletown is engaged in fur dyeing and processing. A Hercules Powder Company factory makes explosives at Port Ewen in Ulster County.

The agricultural history of the Mid-Hudson Area has also been varied and important. In 1949 the value of farm products sold was about seven-tenths of the manufacturing payroll. The value of produce per farm was about $6,000, which was higher than in any other upstate Area. The value of farm products in the Mid-Hudson Area as a whole was second only to the Rochester Area upstate.



Dairy farming constitutes nearly half of the cash farm sales reported in the Area; in 1949 this source of income was about $36,619,000; it was the main source of agricultural income in all the counties except Sullivan. About one-third of the Area total comes from Orange County alone; only three other counties — they are Delaware, St. Lawrence, and Jefferson — in the entire state rank higher in dairy products than does Orange. Dairy production throughout the Area consists almost entirely of fluid milk, which is shipped into the New York City market.

The second largest source of farm income in the Mid-Hudson Area is poultry-raising; in 1949 this income amounted to about $14,539,000, or more than was reported by any other Area. It was the largest single source of farm income in Sullivan County; in the entire state Sullivan County ranked second among all the counties, with Ulster County third and Orange County fifth.

The next largest source of farm income is from the raising of fruits and nuts. This Area is one of the most important fruit belts in the state; the only other Area that produces more fruit is Rochester. Ulster County sells more fruit than any other county in the state with the exception of Wayne; Columbia County ranks fourth, and Dutchess County seventh.

There are only two Areas in the state that produce more vegetables. Orange County alone produces more than half the vegetables of the Mid-Hudson Area; it sells more than any other county in the state except Suffolk. The most important single vegetable is the onion; Orange County not only grows about 40 per cent of all the onions raised in the state, but is one of the top producers in the nation. Other vegetables grown in Orange County in considerable quantities are carrots, celery, and lettuce. Both Ulster and Columbia counties produce important quantities of sweet corn. Of peculiar interest is a thriving mushroom industry in the counties of Columbia, Greene, and Ulster.

The Battle Monument at Trophy Point at West Point

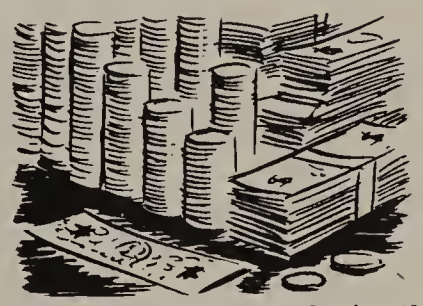
Mary Philipse Playing Ball Outside Her Manor House —
Today, a Famous Landmark in Yonkers

The Area also ranks rather high in horticultural specialties. The horticulture industry is confined largely to Greene County, which produces more than half of the entire Area output. Greene leads all other upstate counties, and reported that horticultural products sold in 1949 exceeded $2,000,000.

The Mid-Hudson Area is also one of the more important resort sections of the state. It includes the Catskills, which are located mainly in Ulster and Greene counties, and the Shawangunk foothills in Sullivan County. Thousands of hotels and tourist homes cater to the vacationers, who are lured here by great natural beauty and the numerous legends that impart a peculiar luster to that beauty.

In 1948 the Mid-Hudson Area reported 847 hotels, which were nearly one-third of the entire state total; it even exceeded New York City by a wide margin. Of course the receipts reported by the huge metropolitan hotels were much greater, but the Mid-Hudson Area receipts comprised more than one-third of the hotel business of the rest of the state. Sullivan County reported 315 hotels, with a revenue of $25,080,000; these receipts were more than half of the Area total; the largest communities in Sullivan County are Liberty and Monticello. Ulster County reported 276 hotels, with receipts of $8,970,000; and Orange County 107 hotels, with receipts of $4,257,000. Even small Putnam County had $844,000 in receipts.

The tourist-court business followed the same general pattern, with Sullivan County the leader, followed by Ulster and Orange. In the amusement business, on the other hand, Orange County was the leader, with Dutchess second and Ulster third. One of the most distinctive amusements afforded by the Area have been the Hambletonian trotting races at Goshen in Orange County.



In 1948 the wholesale trade in the Mid-Hudson Area amounted to nearly a quarter of a billion dollars. About two-fifths of this was accounted for by Orange County, while Dutchess County ranked second and Ulster County third. General merchandise sales were among the lowest in the state, and apparel store sales were also below the average, because of the proximity of New York City. But the food sales per capita were higher in this Area than anywhere else in the state except in the Westchester-Rockland district; the 8,898 retail establishments reported sales of considerably more than a half-billion dollars. Here again Orange County was the leader, with Dutchess second and Ulster third. Poughkeepsie led all other communities of the Mid-Hudson Area in retail sales, followed by Newburgh, Kingston, and Middletown in that order.

There are few daily newspapers in the Area, and their circulation is relatively small; Sullivan and Putnam counties have none at all. The largest newspaper is the Poughkeepsie *New Yorker,* with a circulation in 1951 of 24,000. The only other daily newspapers with a circulation of 10,000 or more were the Newburgh *News,* the Kingston *Freeman,* and the Middletown *Times-Herald.*

The Mid-Hudson Area has excellent transportation facilities. It is served by eight railroads, 36 commercial airports, and some of the nation's finest highways. The great State Thruway traverses the counties west of the Hudson, while the Taconic State Parkway is the main arterial highway on the eastern side. Maybrook is an important transfer point for freight; large railroad repair shops are located there, and at Middletown and Port Jervis.

In the Catskills is next to the largest of the state forest preserves; known as the Catskill State Park, though only about two-fifths of the land is actually owned by the state. It was established in 1904 to prevent the destruction of the beautiful forests by private companies, whose sole concern was their own profit.

The pattern of forest destruction seldom varies. First, some lumber company cuts down the trees and carts off the timber. Then some match, campfire, or cigarette butt starts a fire among the dry branches the lumber company has left behind; springs and streams dry up; flash floods erode the landscape; gone are the trout, the deer, and the sportsmen; gone too are the tourists from the desolate, blackened mountain sides. The natural beauty that is a resort area's greatest treasure must be protected from its would-be despoilers. For this reason the state constitution requires that the forest preserves "shall be forever kept as wild forest lands." The Conservation Department has many regulations to safeguard the forests, the streams, and the game. Yet the use of the Park by the general public is encouraged in many ways. There are trails up most of the important mountains, with markers and signposts to guide strangers on their way. There also are open camps, or lean-tos, built of logs, for the use of overnight campers. Rangers keep a constant watch for fires that could destroy the people's forests. The people of the Catskills should strenuously oppose any efforts to amend the state constitution to permit any lumber or power company to use this, their greatest resource, for private gain; a tiny entering wedge could eventually undermine the welfare of the entire section. The importance of this Park can best be appreciated when we realize it is an enormous tract of land covering more than 570,000 acres and including parts of four counties — Ulster, Greene, Sullivan, and Delaware.

The forest lands of the Catskills protect the springs that provide much of the drinking water for New York City. This water is stored in the huge Ashokan Reservoir, west of Kingston in Ulster County, which holds billions of gallons; the highway around it is 42 miles long. Some of the water stored in the Ashokan Reservoir comes by way of an 18-mile tunnel through the mountain range from Gilboa in southern Schoharie County, thus tapping the Schoharie River that flows northward into the Mohawk. From the Ashokan the water goes through a giant aqueduct for a distance of about one hundred miles to New York City; it takes about three days for the trip. The aqueduct passes under the Hudson River from Storm King in Orange County to Breakneck Mountain in Putnam County; here it was built at a depth of 1,114 feet below the surface of the river. This was a difficult engineering feat, because the river not only runs through a deep channel in the rock but also flows over a bed of silt that is hundreds of feet in depth.

CHAPTER VI

Political and Social Life

In general the political and social life of the Mid-Hudson Area has been stable and conservative, though not always so; one of the exceptions to the general rule consisted of land riots or anti-rent riots. In 1825 conflicts broke out in the Great Hardenburgh Patent in Ulster, Sullivan, and Delaware counties — not only between tenants and landlords but even among the great landowning families. Among the casualties was a landlord named Gerardus Hardenburgh, an officer who had earned considerable fame during the Revolution; he was found by the side of a road with a bullet through his heart. A tenant Hardenburgh had evicted boasted that "he had shot a fast buck."

In Columbia County the violence over lands reached its climax in 1844. Here many of the farmers disguised themselves, and became known as the "Calico Indians." They usually wore a skeepskin over their heads, with holes cut for eyes, nose, and mouth, and with feathers, a horse's tail, or a cow's horns attached. Over their bodies they wore a woman's calico dress. At first they were content to assault the sheriff and his deputies and to destroy their writs before they could dispossess some farmer. By July of 1844 they turned to tar and feathers; on one occasion the sheriff himself was tarred, tied in

Shakers at Work on Their Famous Furniture

Neighbors Congratulating the Roosevelts at Their Home in Hyde Park Upon Winning the Presidential Election

his own wagon, and driven home. Sometimes as many as a hundred "Indians" would ride in one gang. In December 1844 the sheriff managed to capture a few of the leaders and carry them off to the Columbia County jail at Hudson. Eventually the prisoners were tried and convicted for some of their alleged crimes, but not until the Governor of the state had called out a body of militia to uphold the law. In January 1845, despite his sympathy for the general objectives of the poor farmers, the Governor urged legislation to outlaw disguises as a means of discouraging the armed mobs. The State Legislature accepted his recommendations and passed the necessary laws, but the "Calico Indians" did not disappear entirely for some time.

Another exception to the general conservative character of the Mid-Hudson Area came from the Shakers. Their real name was "The Millennial Church of Christ's Second Appearing," but they were much better known by their nickname of "Shakers" because they frequently were so overcome with religious emotion that they trembled, shook, and jumped for joy. Their founder was Mother Ann Lee, an Englishwoman, who established her first settlement at Watervliet in Albany County in 1776. The main Shaker settlement, however, was at New Lebanon, in the extreme northeastern corner of Columbia County.

Several beliefs and practices of the Shakers distinguished them from their conservative neighbors. They practiced celibacy, and the men and women slept and ate in separate dormitories. They wore a distinctive costume. All their land was owned in common. They advocated non-resistance, and during the Revolution discouraged enlistment in the Army. Their pacifism aroused the ire and suspicions of the patriots; Mother Ann Lee herself was suspected of being a British spy, and at one time was held in jail at Poughkeepsie; she was also accused of being a witch. But despite all obstacles the Shakers grew in numbers; when Mother Ann Lee died in 1784 her sect claimed 4,000 members; it continued to prosper until about the time of the Civil War, but today it scarcely exists.

The Shakers were important economically as well as for their religious and social manifestations. The many goods they manufactured and sold were of excellent quality. They made brooms, baskets, and chairs; they mixed medicines; they specialized in garden seeds; they canned fruits and vegetables; and they were important in the textile industry. One of the main sources of revenue at New Lebanon for many years was the manufacture of wool-carding machinery that had been invented by Nicholas Bennett and Benjamin Bruce.

The Mid-Hudson Area has produced a number of political leaders[4] of the nation. Two of them — Martin Van Buren and Franklin D. Roosevelt—became Presidents of the United States. Van Buren was born in the village of Kinderhook in the northwestern part of Columbia County in 1782. He developed exceptional skill as a practical politician; his political wizardry carried him from victory to victory, until he became known as the "Little Magician." The political machine that he built up on the spoils system carried him to the Governor's chair. Then, with the election of President Andrew Jackson in 1828, he rode into the national spotlight. The national political machine that Van Buren built at Washington on the basis of the spoils system kept Jackson in power and insured Van Buren's own election in 1836.

But Van Buren was much more than a successful politician; he was a statesman of a high order. As Secretary of State in Jackson's cabinet he made a fine record. As Vice President he made his influence felt; on various occasions he took stands that required courage and conviction; once he cast an important vote that favored the slave-holding South even though his home state was strongly abolitionist. As President he performed with distinction. Under his leadership the nation weathered the terrible Panic of 1837, which had been caused largely by the financial policies of the previous administration. He persuaded Congress to pass a

*4 Footnote #4 — Two other early important political leaders were George Clinton and his nephew, DeWitt Clinton.

sub-treasury bill and place the Government funds in an independent repository. He kept the nation calm when many fellow New Yorkers tried to involve us in an insurrection in Canada. He turned down the application of Texas for admission into the Union, because he knew that such action would involve us in war with Mexico. He sought also to prevent ill feeling between the North and the South over slavery at a time when Americans on both sides were endangering peace by loud talking and reckless acts. After his retirement from the Presidency, Van Buren purchased a handsome stone house called Lindenwald, about two miles southeast of Kinderhook.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt was born at Hyde Park, north of Poughkeepsie in Dutchess County, in 1882, exactly a century after the birth of Van Buren. He became a State Senator in 1910, and remained in public life much of the time until his death in 1945. During the early part of his career he suffered a severe attack of infantile paralysis; both of his legs became paralyzed, and he was barely able to walk with the aid of heavy braces. But he overcame these physical obstacles, which would have ended the active careers of most men, to become Governor of New York State, and then the only President of the United States to be elected for four terms. During his tenure there came the nation's most serious panic, and the greatest war mankind has ever known.

Concerning the wisdom of Roosevelt's policies there was, and is, a tremendous difference of opinion. Many of those who favored his policies followed him with the fervor of a religious movement, and were certain that he was leading the way to a purer and finer type of democracy than the world had ever seen. For them he carried high the torch of liberty which had been passed along to him by Voltaire, Jefferson, Lincoln, and many others. Many of those who were opposed to Roosevelt were equally fervent, and were certain that he was leading the nation and the world to economic collapse, moral disaster, and communism. To them he was an enemy to human liberty, not worthy to be mentioned in the same breath with Voltaire, Jefferson, or Lincoln. But on one point both his friends and his foes could agree. This physically-handicapped resident of the little community of Hyde Park in Dutchess County in this Mid-Hudson Area shaped the destiny of our nation and our world as few men have done. For better or for worse the national Government was playing a greater active part in the daily lives of all its citizens than had ever before been contemplated. Social security, federal housing, government power projects, and national price supports for farmers became for the first time really important. For better or for worse, the national administration determined that this nation should assume the terrific responsibilities of world leadership. Through the United Nations and through economic and technical assistance to nations in need, the Administration set new sights on elusive world peace.

CHAPTER VII

Education

Educational institutions are plentiful in the Mid-Hudson Area. Probably the best-known among these is the United States Military Academy at West Point, in Orange County. General George Washington was among the first to urge the establishment of a military academy at this location; Congress finally acted favorably in 1802. Since that time more than 16,000 graduates have played an important part in this nation's development. From them have come most of our great military commanders, who have led American soldiers at one time or another on every continent of this globe.

Another educational institution of great historical importance is Vassar College at Poughkeepsie. It was incorporated in 1861 and opened to students in 1865. It is the oldest degree-granting college for women in the United States. It was founded by Matthew Vassar, and financed from the profits of his Poughkeepsie brewery. The idea of a college for women was revolutionary at that time, because women were regarded generally as second-rate citizens, unequal with men. It attracted considerable attention throughout the country, and brought both denunciation and support. Matthew Vassar died in 1868, but not before he had given $788,000 to the college. Today it is a national college, and boasts 16,800 alumnae (1953).

A third educational institution that has become widely known is the New Paltz State Teachers College. It was chartered in 1885 as the New Paltz Normal School, but its roots go far back to 1828, when a

Rip Van Winkle Returning From His Long Sleep

school was established for the primary purpose of teaching the classics. Still other educational institutions that in our own day are playing an important part in the intellectual life of this Area include Bard College near Red Hook, Ladycliff College (for women) at Highland Falls, Trinity College at Pawling, Marian College at Poughkeepsie, Bennett Junior College at Millbrook, and Orange County Community College at Middletown.

Poughkeepsie has been famous in the annals of American sport as the home of intercollegiate rowing races. The first intercollegiate races were held there in 1895, though they had been held elsewhere since 1852 and regattas of various kinds had been conducted at Poughkeepsie since 1839. The Poughkeepsie races were made possible through the combined efforts of Columbia, Cornell, and Pennsylvania universities. Crews from these three institutions, together with crews from Wisconsin and Georgetown, participated in the 1895 race, with Pennsylvania the winner. The varsity record for the four-mile course was set by the United States Naval Academy in 1938 with a time of 18 minutes, 19 seconds. Besides the varsity race there were usually two-mile races by freshmen and junior varsity crews. The regatta eventually became a national institution; and some of the strongest contenders were Pacific coast universities like Washington, Stanford, and California. The signals for the start of the races came from the Mid-Hudson Bridge. Thousands of spectators watched the races from a train that ran along the tracks on the west shore of the Hudson; many more thousands watched the fast-moving shells from other vantage points.

CHAPTER VIII

Legends

The Mid-Hudson, more than any other Area of the state, is a land of folklore and legend. Palenville, in southern Greene County, was the reputed home of Rip Van Winkle, a legendary figure whom Washington Irving made world-famous. Here at Sleepy Hollow, a ravine halfway up the mountain, is where Rip took his twenty-year nap. According to the tale, he fell asleep after drinking liquor offered him by some supposed followers of Henry Hudson. When he awoke and returned to his village of "Laughing Water" he found many changes; he was particularly relieved to find that his wife, who had always been a thorn in his easy-going life, was no longer alive. Readers will never cease to be fascinated by the story of Rip and the nine-pin bowling gnomes.

Here in the Palenville section is beautiful Kaaterskill Clove, which provides some of the most wonderful and inspiring scenery in America. Washington Irving described it as "wild, lonely, and shagged, the bottom filled with fragments from the impending cliffs, and scarcely lighted by the reflected rays of the setting sun." This gorge is associated with the legend of Ontiora, the evil spirit. So terrible were his crimes and misdeeds that he was transformed into the Catskills. His bones became the rocky crags and cliffs of the hills and mountains; his flesh became the ground; his blood became the sap that gave life to the trees that made up the forests. Ontiora can still be seen as he lies prone with his face to the sky and with one knee raised. North and South Lakes are his eyes, and from them flow his tears in streams down his wrinkled cheeks.

Greene County also is associated with a legend involving Captain Kidd. That famous pirate is supposed to have sailed up the Hudson River as far as Catskill in search of a place to hide his Spanish bride from a vengeful rival. He entrusted her to a Negro woman who lived at the foot of Kaaterskill Clove. But here she was found and captured by Kidd's rival, who carried her away to a house near Leeds where she was imprisoned, persecuted, and finally killed. After her burial she could be heard walking back and forth before the door of that house in the stillness of the night. And for many years the residents of that section frequently noticed a white horse galloping along the road with the bride's ghost at the end of a rope.

Sullivan County was the home of Old Meg, the Hag. She is supposed to have been the hermit "queen" of an intermarrying family of several hundred people who lived in cabins and caves in certain desolate areas of Sullivan and Orange counties. She was very tall for a woman, and exceedingly thin, which made her appear even taller; her skin was yellow, she had long black hair, and a heavy beard covered her chin. She was also the seventh daughter of the seventh daughter, and as such had supernatural powers that filled her neighbors with respect, awe, and sometimes dread. She achieved a wide reputation for her power of healing, and the sick came to her from great distances. She also was regarded by many as a witch. One day a hunter came upon her body on a forest trail; a large splinter of a jagged stump pierced her frail body. He spread the news of her death, and people came from far and near; they held a wake round her cabin, and during the night they set it afire. Old Meg's supernatural spell was broken, and her neighbors were saved from the perils of her witchcraft.

Ulster County was the home of Tom Quick, an almost legendary hunter, whose farm was located between Accord and Kerhonkson. He hunted mainly for Indians, though he is supposed to have killed many others casually while searching for other game. Once a party of six Indians came on him while he was splitting logs alone in the woods; they suddenly stepped quietly out of the underbrush and surrounded him as he was driving a wedge into a log. Luckily for him they did not recognize him, but asked to be directed to the farm of Tom Quick. Tom asked them to help him first, and they agreed. He placed three of them on each side of the log, and told them to pull hard on the sides of the log while he drove the wedge deeper. Instead, he knocked the wedge out and caught all six by their fingers in the log. He then killed them with his axe, leisurely and methodically, one by one.

There are many other legends and stories that distinguish the Mid-Hudson Area. They provide a peculiar fascination to a part of New York State that is also noted for its rich farmlands, its important industries, and its beautiful resorts.

List of Suggested Activities for Mid-Hudson Area

1. On an outline map of New York State draw in the seven counties of this area and locate the county seat of each one. Also include the natural waterways that help to make up this area.
(Counties MH 1-3)

2. Imagine that you are one of the patroons in this area. Write and illustrate an advertisement as it might have appeared in the newspaper or been posted in a tavern, urging people to come and settle on your patroonship.
(Settlement MH 3)

3. Make a map of the settlement of this area from 1652 up to 1793. As you place the names on your map, put a star before the early name and underneath write the presentday name. Be sure to label the various nationalities who settled each place.
(Settlement MH 3)

4. Consult other sections of this series, the Teacher Edition index, and your encyclopedia to learn more of the biographies of:

Adriaen Van der Donck
Kiliaen Van Rennsselaer
Thomas Chambers
Robert Livingston
Major Johannes Hardenburgh
De Witt Clinton
Martin Van Buren
Franklin D. Roosevelt
Matthew Vassar

Prepare an oral report to give to your class on the lives and achievements of the people above, famous in the Mid-Hudson area.
(Biography MH)

5. Prepare an oral topic for class presentation on the Palatines. Include these ideas
1. Why they came.
2. Where they came from — draw a map on the board of this section in Europe.
3. Where they settled — draw a companion map on the board of this Mid-Hudson area.
4. How they prospered.
5. Where they finally settled — draw a third map of this section.
(Refer to Mohawk Area) (Settlement M 8, Palatines MH 3-4)

6. Imagine that you are the immigrant, Peter Hasenclover, from Germany. In autobiographical form write the story of your life in the Mid-Hudson area. Be sure to include the story of the iron industry here.
(Peter Hasenclever or Industry MH 7)

7. Benedict Arnold is one of the outstanding characters of the Revolutionary War, not for his heroic deeds, but because of his treason at West Point. As a newspaper reporter, write a series of articles covering his career.
(Revolutionary War **or** Benedict Arnold MH 7-8, LH activity 6)

8. Turnpikes played a very important role in the Mid-Hudson area. Do an outline map of New York State, concentrating on this area. Use different colors of crayon and draw in

1. Farmer's Turnpike
2. Highland Turnpike
3. Albany Post Road
4. Albany and Green Turnpike
5. Schoharie Turnpike
6. Susquehanna Turnpike
7. Newburgh and Cohecton Turnpike
8. Great Bend and Bath Turnpike
9. Union Turnpike
10. Columbia Turnpike
11. Dutchess Turnpike

Be sure to pinpoint the places of importance on these turnpikes.
(Transportation MH 10-11)

9. The "Clermont" was a very important means of water transportation on the Hudson River. Using clay or wood make a model of it. Be able to tell its maiden voyage up the Hudson in 1807.
(Transportation MH 11)

10. An early industry in the Mid-Hudson area was tanning. Bring into class several pieces of hemlock bark. Explain the process used in tanning. Try making some hemlock bark fluid.
(Industry MH 15)

11. Make a bar graph of population in 1950 of the seven counties in the Mid-Hudson area. Make a companion bar graph showing the population of the seven largest cities in 1950 in this area.
(Population MH 15)

12. List the industries and products of this area in chart form as: City or Village, Industry, Products
(Refer to 9 under Rochester area) (Industry MH 15-16)

Litchfield, Connecticut, 11
"Little Magician," 23
Livingston, 8
Livingston, Robert, 3 f., 7, 11
Livingston Manor, 7
Lumberland, 4

M

Maine coast, 7
Manakating, 11
Marian College, 25
Massachusetts, 1, 8; line, 11
Matteawan, 12
Matteawan Manufacturing Company, 12
Maybrook, 19
Mexico, 24
Mid-Hudson Bridge, 25
Middletown, 15, 16, 19, 25; **Times-Herald,** 19
Millbrook, 25
"Millennial Church of Christ's Second Appearing," 23
Minisink, 7; Ford, 11; patent, 4; region, 4
Mohawk River, 3, 4, 20
Mohawk Valley, 8
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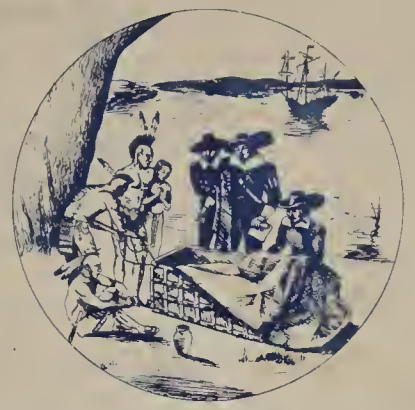

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NEW AMSTERDAM
SURRENDER 1664

FORT STANWYX

WASHINGTON LANDS AT
WALL STREET 1789

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